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SOURCE Ilustrirani Vjesnik.INDUSTRY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Mining has become one of the large branches of industry in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The republic produces 35 percent of all the coal mined in Yugoslavia today. New coal deposits have been discovered at Teslic, Tesanj, Ugljevik, Duvanjsko Polje, etc. The newly opened mines at Miljevina, Suhaca, and Ugljevik are developing into modern mines and are doubling production each year. Over 25 new pits have been opened in old mines. The iron-ore deposits at Ljubija and Vares are considered inexhaustible. Ljubija is the second richest mine in Europe. Bosnia-Herzegovina produces nine tenths of the total iron ore mined in Yugoslavia.

The production and processing of nonmetals is a completely new branch of industry in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Barite, gypsum, asbestos, quartz, and firebrick have been discovered since the war. A modern gypsum factory has been built at Volar. Although Czech engineers obstinately insisted that Yugoslavia did not have good raw materials for the development of a dielectric-porcelain industry, [satisfactory] clay deposits have been discovered at Prijedor, Busovaca, Blazuj, Kobilja Glava, etc. The newly built Dielectric-Porcelain Factory in Sarajevo is now producing seven types of high-voltage insulators. Previously, quartz, which is found at Busovaca, had been found only in Africa. The quality of Bosnian barite is among the best in the world. The barite deposits are large.

Two large coking plants are under construction at Lukavac near Tuzla, in the vicinity of the lignite mine at Kreka, and at Zenica, which is near the Kakanj and Breza mines. These two coking plants will produce about 600,000 tons of coke annually, which can also be used in foundries where the highest quality coke is needed.

An 80-meter concrete dam on the Neretva River will create the 30-kilometer-long Lake Jablanica. A system of hydroelectric power plants is under construction on the Neretva at Jablanica. These plants will produce two thirds as much power as Dneprostroy.

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The largest metallurgical enterprise in Yugoslavia is under construction at Zenica. A new steel plant with large Siemens-Martin furnaces, blast furnaces, a large forge, a coking plant, a heavy rolling mill, etc., is being set up. In addition to this plant, a completely new factory for agricultural equipment has been built at Kreka, a factory for processing lumber at Sarajevo, a factory for water pipes at Sarajevo, a steel forge at Banjaluka, a steel forge at Tuzla, etc. The total value of products of the Bosnian metal industry has increased 565 percent in recent years.

From 1947 to the end of 1950, industrial production in Bosnia and Herzegovina increased 5½ times. Production has increased not only in the most important branches of industry but also, to a greater extent, in light industry and other branches of production. Textile, leather, and shoe factories have produced four times as much as in 1946; the food industry has increased its production six times, and the building and metal industries three times.

A new and large sawmill, one of the most modern in the Balkans, has been built at Donji Vakuf. New sawmills have been built in Foca, Bosanska Krupa, Sokoc, and Sanski Most. The existing sawmills in Zavidovici, Zivinice, Banja Luka, Drvar, etc., have been enlarged considerably. The first factory to make prefabricated wooden houses has been built in Zavidovici. A plywood factory is under construction. A furniture factory and a new enterprise for the efficient utilization of wood and its by-products, which will produce items for general consumption, are to be built. A series of new and modern carpentry shops have been built. The greatest progress has been made in putting in operation the cellulose factory near Prijedor in Bosanska Krajina. This is the largest cellulose factory in the Balkans.

Over 450,000 meters of housing area were built during the second and third years of the Five-Year Plan. Completely new housing developments for industrial workers have been built in Litav, Barovici, Breza, Ljubija, Kakanj, Vares, Zenica, Kreka, and Svrakine. This year, 700 million dinars are to be spent on housing, or 17 percent more than in 1950.

Over 500 buildings with 272,000 square meters of living area were under construction in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1950; 550 million dinars were to be spent on these. In addition, over 90 industrial projects were completed in the first half of 1950.

The production of brick in Bosnia and Herzegovina is now 19 times greater than in 1947; the production of tile is six times greater. This production has been attained by the new factories built in Sockovac, Visoko, Busovaca, Capljina, Prijedor, and Samac.

The Brcko-Banovici, Samac-Sarajevo, Stupari-Kladanj-Tuzla-Puracic, Bila-Vrbica, and other railroads were built in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the first 4 postwar years. This is a total of 388 kilometers of new railroads. A standard-gauge railroad line from Sarajevo to Kardeljevo is now under construction. This line will be electrified in the future. Since the liberation, 19 industrial railroads totaling 600 kilometers have been rebuilt; 345 kilometers of new industrial railroads and 10 kilometers of cableways have been built during the same period. The Dobo-Banjaluka line will be built this year.

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